### **Environmental Protection Agency**

## § 63.7195 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in §§ 63.2 and 63.981, the General Provisions of this part (40 CFR part 63, subpart A), and in this section as follows:

Control device means a combustion device, recovery device, recapture device, or any combination of these devices used for the primary purpose of reducing emissions to comply with this subpart. Devices that are inherent to a process or are integral to the operation of a process are not considered control devices for the purposes of this subpart, even though these devices may have the secondary effect of reducing emissions.

Process vent means the point at which HAP emissions are released to the atmosphere from a semiconductor manufacturing process unit or storage tank by means of a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening. The HAP emission points originating from wastewater treatment equipment, other than storage tanks, are not considered to be a process vent, unless the wastewater treatment equipment emission points are connected to a common vent or exhaust plenum with other process vents.

Semiconductor manufacturing means the collection of semiconductor manufacturing process units used to manufacture p-type and n-type semiconductors or active solid state devices from a wafer substrate, including processing from crystal growth through wafer fabrication, and testing and assembly. Examples of semiconductor or related solid state devices include semiconductor diodes, semiconductor stacks,

rectifiers, integrated circuits, and transistors.

Semiconductor manufacturing process *unit* means the collection of equipment used to carry out a discrete operation in the semiconductor manufacturing process. These operations include, but are not limited to, crystal growing; solvent stations used to prepare and clean materials for subsequent processing or for parts cleaning; wet chemical stations used for cleaning (other than solvent cleaning); photoresist application, developing, and stripping; etching; gaseous operation stations used for stripping, cleaning, doping, etching, and layering; separation; encapsulation; and testing. Research and development operations associated with semiconductor manufacturing and conducted at a semiconductor manufacturing facility are considered to be semiconductor manufacturing process units.

Storage tank means a stationary unit that is constructed primarily from nonearthen materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, fiberglass, or plastic) which provides structural support and is designed to hold an accumulation of liquids or other materials used in or generated by a semiconductor manufacturing process unit. The following are not storage tanks for the purposes of this subpart:

- (1) Tanks permanently attached to motor vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships;
- (2) Flow-through tanks where wastewater undergoes treatment (such as pH adjustment) before discharge, and are not used to accumulate wastewater:
  - (3) Bottoms receiver tanks; and
  - (4) Surge control tanks.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART BBBBB OF PART 63—REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMANCE TESTS

As stated in  $\S63.7187$ , you must comply with the requirements for performance tests in the following table:

For	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
Process or storage tank vent streams.	Select sampling port's location and the number of traverse ports.	Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.	Sampling sites must be located at the inlet (if emission reduction or destruction efficiency testing is required) and outlet of the control device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow rate.	Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.	For HAP reduction efficiency testing only; not necessary for determining compliance with a ppmv concentration limit.

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For	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
	c. Conduct gas molec- ular weight analysis.	i. Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, ap- pendix A. ii. ASME PTC 19.10– 1981–Part 10.	For flow rate determination only.  You may use ASME PTC 19.10–1981–Part 10 (available for purchase from Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016–5990) as an alternative to EPA Method 3B.
	d. Measure moisture content of the stack gas.	Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.	For flow rate determination and correction to dry basis, if necessary.
2. Process vent stream	a. Measure organic and inorganic HAP concentration (two method option).	i. Method 18, 25, or 25A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, AND ii. Method 26 or 26A of 40 CFR part 60, ap- pendix A.	(1) To determine compliance with the percent by weight emission reduction limit, conduct simultaneous sampling at inlet and outlet of control device and analyze for same organic and inorganic HAP at both inlet and outlet; and (2) If you use Method 25A to determine the TOC concentration for compliance with the 20 ppmv emission limitation, the instrument must be calibrated on methane or the predominant HAP, you calibrate on the predominant HAP, you must comply with each of the following:  —The organic HAP used as the calibration gas must be the single organic HAP representing the largest percent of emissions by volume.  —The results are acceptable if the response from the high level calibration gas is at least 20 times the standard deviation of the response from the zero calibration gas when the instrument is zeroed on its most sensitive scale.  —The span value of the analyzer must be less than 100 ppmv.  To determine compliance with 98 percent reduction limit, conduct simultaneous sampling at inlet and outlet of control device and analyze for same organic and inorganic HAP at both inlet and outlet.
	c. Measure organic and inorganic HAP simul- taneously (one meth- od option).	Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A.	To determine compliance with the percent by weight emission reduction limit, conduct simultaneous sampling at inlet and outlet of control device and analyze for same organic and inorganic HAP at both inlet and outlet.
Storage tank vent stream.	Measure inorganic HAP concentration.	Method 26 or 26A of 40 CFR part 60, appen- dix A, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A.	To determine compliance with percent by weight emission reduction limit, conduct simultaneous sampling at inlet and outlet of control device and analyze for same inorganic HAP at both inlet and outlet.

## Table 2 to Subpart BBBBB of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart BBBBB

As stated in  $\S63.7193$ , you must comply with the applicable General Provisions requirements according to the following table:

Citation	Subject	Applicable to Subpart BBBBB?
\$63.1 \$63.2 \$63.3 \$63.4 \$63.5 \$63.6 \$63.6	Applicability	Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.

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Citation	Subject	Applicable to Subpart BBBBB?
§ 63.8	Monitoring Requirements	Monitoring requirements are specified in this subpart and in §63.982(a)(1) and (2). The closed vent system inspection requirements of §63.983(c), as referenced by §63.982(a)(1) and (2), do not apply.
§ 63.10	Notification Requirements Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	Yes. Yes, with the exception of §63.10(e). The requirements of §63.10(e) do not apply. In addition, the recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in this subpart apply.
§63.11	Flares	Yes.
§ 63.12	Delegation	Yes.
§ 63.13	Addresses	Yes.
§ 63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Yes.
§ 63.15	Availability of Information	Yes.

# Subpart CCCCC—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks

SOURCE: 68 FR 18025, Apr. 14, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

### § 63.7280 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for pushing, soaking, quenching, and battery stacks at coke oven batteries. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with all applicable emission limitations, work practice standards, and operation and maintenance requirements in this subpart.

#### §63.7281 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a coke oven battery at a coke plant that is (or is part of) a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions. A major source of HAP is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons or more per year.

## § 63.7282 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each new or existing affected source at your coke plant. The affected source is each coke oven battery.

- (b) This subpart covers emissions from pushing, soaking, quenching, and battery stacks from each affected source.
- (c) An affected source at your coke plant is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source before July 3, 2001.
- (d) An affected source at your coke plant is new if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the affected source on or after July 3, 2001. An affected source is reconstructed if it meets the definition of "reconstruction" in §63.2.

## § 63.7283 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

- (a) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with each emission limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you no later than April 14, 2006.
- (b) If you have a new affected source and its initial startup date is on or before April 14, 2003, you must comply with each emission limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you by April 14, 2003.
- (c) If you have a new affected source and its initial startup date is after April 14, 2003, you must comply with each emission limitation, work practice standard, and operation and maintenance requirement in this subpart that applies to you upon initial startup.
- (d) You must meet the notification and schedule requirements in §63.7340.